

giving the Missouri Compromise was passed, and the objects for which it was passed, and of which it was only the first step, and the wedge, whereof the good people of the United States are so profoundly ignorant, for telegraph reporting has about killed all popular knowledge of Congress proceedings, confining their reports to results, too brief and meagre to show how Congress acts, and yet this is almost the only report of Congress doing which people will read in this go-a-head age of steam and electricity.

It is a long time since we saw each other, and what is called politics have sadly run down since that time, and especially in the last Presidential term, presenting but little for the attraction of any man who has nothing but the public good in view; but here is a question of a new kind, national and elevated, on which all who are for the Constitution as our fathers made it, and as they administered it in their day and generation, and as the next generation administered it, (and that without discussion of party or of a man,) may come together and stand. For one, I can give no political aid or comfort to any man or party, in any future election, who shall uphold the opinion of the Supreme Court in declaring the nullity of the Missouri Compromise, and in decreasing the self-extension of the Constitution to Territories, carrying Slavery with it, and preventing Congress and the people of the Territory from saying yes or no to its introduction or exclusion.

I am well recovered, and working as usual, and expect to finish the Abridgment next summer, and then to add another volume to the two of the "Thirty Years' View," bringing it down to 1860, if I live that long; at all events to the time of the Pierce Administration, if we must call by his name an administration in which he was so ineoperative, and in which nullifiers, disunionists and renegades used his name and his power for their own audacious and criminal purposes.

Respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON.
Washington, Nov. 1, 1857.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale, of N. H., announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Bell, who died during the recess of Congress. The usual resolutions were adopted.

In the House, the resolutions on the death of Senator Bell were received and a eulogy pronounced by Mr. Tappan.

Dec. 16.—Senate.—A resolution was adopted, calling on the President for all official correspondence with the Government of Kansas. The Standing Committee were announced and adopted. Mr. Green, of Mo., made a speech, in support of the Lecompton Constitution, and the President's views on Kansas, contained in his message. Mr. Douglas replied, arguing in favor of a full and fair submission of a Constitution to the people of Kansas, which he showed was not secured to them by the Lecompton instrument. He said, "if he should vote to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, he should feel obliged in consequence to increase the Army and enforce it at the point of the bayonet."

The adoption of this measure would not only render the Democratic party, but endanger the peace of the Union.

Then let us restore peace to the country by ignoring these irregular Conventions at Lecompton and Topeka, and authorize the people to go forward and form a Constitution and government for themselves. This, he believed would restore quiet in ninety days.

In the House, Mr. Cox of Ohio, (Columbus district) made an able speech in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and in support of Senator Douglas's position on that question. Mr. Hughes of Ind. replied, condemning the course of Mr. Cox and Senator Douglas, in opposing the President's policy, as calculated to injure the Democratic party.

Dec. 17.—Senate.—A select committee of nine was appointed on the subject of the Pacific railroad. Mr. Seward called for documents in relation to claims for losses sustained by British and French residents at the bombardment of Greytown. Adopted.

In the House, Mr. Leidy announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Montgomery, of Pa. After passing the usual resolutions, the House adjourned.

Dec. 18.—Senate.—Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States.

The bill requires the President to appoint a Board of five persons, to take a census, fix the apportionment for a Convention, and appoint officers of the election. All bona fide citizens of the Territory on the 21st December to be entitled to vote. The Constitution framed by the Convention to be fully and fairly submitted to the people.

The bill authorizing the issue of \$20,000,000 in Treasury notes, was discussed. Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner argued in favor of reducing the amount to ten millions. Mr. Bell also favored a reduction. Mr. Crittenden said he would vote for the measure only from the imperative necessity of the case.

House.—Messrs. Cleggman, Savage and Houston referred to charges of embezzlement made against the late Clerk, Mr. Colfax. A resolution was adopted, referring his accounts to a select committee of five for examination. The House spent some time in committee of the whole upon the bill reported from the committee of Ways and Means, to authorize the issue of Treasury notes.

A special committee was appointed on the subject of Public Printing. Mr. Banks introduced a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union with all the rights of the original States, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Dec. 19.—Senate.—The debate on the Treasury note bill was resumed. Messrs. Wilson, Collamer, Trumbull and Pugh opposed the bill. Messrs. Crittenden, Dixon, Seward and Wilson spoke in favor of raising the duties on iron, cotton and woolen goods, in order to increase the revenue, protect American industry, and lead to a revival of confidence in business affairs. Mr.

Pugh was opposed to the issue of twenty millions of this-plaster by the Democratic party.

The bill, limiting the operation of the act until the first day of January, 1859, and prohibiting the issue of notes of a less denomination than five hundred dollars, finally passed by a vote of 31 to 18.

House.—The consideration of the Treasury note bill was resumed. Mr. Banks spoke against the issue of Treasury notes as a dangerous measure. Mr. Davis of Mo. also opposed the bill. Messrs. Bishop and Wilson advanced its passage. The subject was laid over for further action.

Dec. 20.—The House resumed the consideration of the Treasury note bill. Mr. Abbott spoke at length in opposition to the bill; he considered it would convert the Government into a National Bank. He favored the curtailment of expenses as a means of relief from the pressure on the Treasury.

Senate.—Mr. Bigler re-opened the discussion of Kansas affairs, in a lengthy reply to the speech of Mr. Douglas a few days since. He charged Mr. D. with inconsistency in now advocating the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, while last year he was in favor of Toombs' bill, which was silent in regard to the question of submission. He also rebuked Mr. Douglas for attacking the policy of the Administration, and thus "giving aid and comfort" to its enemies. Mr. Douglas replied; defending himself from the charge of attacking the Administration, and asserting the right of Mr. Bigler or any one else to bring him out of the Democratic party. He said that it was an undeniable fact that nineteen-twentieths of the Democratic press of the country, including all that do not depend on the Government for support, were with him in sustaining the policy of the Democratic party and the Cincinnati platform. He wanted to know whether every man is to be driven out of the party because he does not coincide with the President.

Mr. Bigler replied that he could not go any further into the subject. He had already endeavored to express his views with all the clearness of which he was capable. If the Senator thought proper to assume that this was a party measure, and that he (Douglas) was out of the party, because he differed with the Administration, that's his (Douglas's) own business. He (Bigler) had laid down no such rule.

Mr. Douglas retorted sharply, concluding his speech as follows: "If the President and the Democratic party stick to this platform, we can move along harmoniously; but I shall, at all events, maintain my position. I shall take all proper occasions to vindicate the great principle with which my public course is identified. I hope that in the discussion of this question the Senators will let me alone in regard to my consistency; and as for my prospects, let time determine."

Mr. Stuart then obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

General News Items.

It is estimated that over 3000 barrels of potatoes, and as many of apples, were frozen in Washington county, by the "cold snap" in November.

B. P. Shillaber, the world-renowned "Mrs. Partington," lectured in Cincinnati last week.

The small-pox has swept away many of the Indians of the upper Missouri during the last year.

During the recent "panic," Mr. Peabody, the great American Banker, in London, was compelled to ask assistance of the Bank of England, which he obtained to the amount of five millions of dollars.

During the year 1856 and up to the 1st September last, the total emigration from Ireland was 162,967—males 87,581, females 75,386.

The total population of Ireland on the 1st of September last, was 6,015,768.

It is stated that Samuel G. Goodrich, has obtained a verdict of \$8000 damages against a publishing firm for getting up books in the name of Peter Parley.—Mr. Goodrich's *nom de plume*.

Charles Mackay, the English lyric poet, made his debut in America at Boston, Tuesday evening, in a lecture at the Melodeon, upon the popular songs of England.

Several Roman Catholic priests have been excommunicated by the Bishop of Augsburg, Bavaria, for holding that salvation may be found within the pale of other churches than that of Rome.

SINGULAR CASUALTY.—During a recent gale, a brakeman on the Chicago and Rock Island road was blown from his stand on the platform of the train, while running at full speed, near Morris station. The wheels passed over him, killing him instantly.

Rain has fallen in the Boston market to \$2 25 per box for fresh Malaga. Last year at this time they brought \$4 25 and the consequence was that plum-puddings and mince-pies were very scarce at Christmas. They may be scarce this season from another cause.

Rev. Mr. Porteus of the M. E. Church, Stanwich, Conn., eloped with and married a Miss Pine, daughter of James Pine, of Westchester county, a prepossessing young lady 10 years of age. The father is greatly incensed, and the congregation astonished at the unexpected advent of a Mrs. Porteus among them.

Later from Utah.

St. Louis, Dec. 14.—The Kansas City Journal of Commerce of the 8th inst. says that Joseph Magowan, a trader from Green River, arrived there on Tuesday, being the latest arrival from Utah.

Magowan's accounts confirm the previous advices. He reports that nearly all the emigrant trains are suffering from Mormon depredations, their wagons being burned and cattle stolen.

A large quantity of grain and forage stored at Fort Bridges was burned by the Mormons to prevent its purchase by the Government; they have also burned all the grass on the route between Fort Bridges.

Farmer's Department.

For the News.

LETTER FROM "UNCLE BEN."

Hard Times.—One of the Causes and the Remedy.—What the Farmers should do.

PANA TP., December, 1857.

FRIENDS BOARDMAN.—For the last few months the cry of "hard times" has been in almost every one's mouth. The newspapers have been filled with the views of numerous writers, nearly all of whom agree that the only remedy for the hard times is for the Farmers to rush their grain into market, let the price be what it may, as a means of paying the heavy debt that has been contracted Eastward by our merchants, in catering for the extravagance of their customers. Now, as the Farmers were by no means foremost in this extravagance, that has led to so great an embarrassment in our financial affairs, I cannot see why they should be urged on to remedy the evil. I admit that every farmer, as well as every other person, is under moral obligations to pay his debts at maturity; and if he cannot do it without, it is his duty to sell his grain, even if the price should be as it is now, less than it cost him to raise it. But he is not any more bound to do this than the Mechanic, the Manufacturer, or the Merchant, is bound to sell his labor or his goods for less than they cost him, in order to pay his debts. I repeat that every man is morally bound to pay his debts as fast as they become due, let the sacrifice be what it may.

One writer, I observe, argues that Farmers have no right to hold back their grain for a higher price—that by doing so they become speculators in grain, instead of the producers of it. If I understand the meaning of a speculator, it is one that buys and sells for profit, and not one who makes or produces an article, and then keeps it until he can get a price for it that will remunerate him for his labor. My advice, therefore, to every Farmer is, not to sell a bushel more grain at present prices than will pay his debts, regardless of the croaking of demagogues who are more willing to find fault with the doings of others, than they are to go to work and remedy the evil complained of. If the hosts of people who parade the streets of our large cities, with banners and music, with cigars in their mouths or liquor in their stomachs, that cost more than a loaf of bread, were to go to work with as much zeal as they manifest in finding fault, my opinion is they would soon have but little fault to find with the times.

But they say, we have nothing to do—our business has failed. Then your business was not a legitimate one. Try something else.

Too many people have as great a dread of bodily labor, as a mad-dog has of water. In fact, many young persons, of both sexes, think there is something degrading in work, and they will crowd about the towns and cities, picking up a scanty and precarious subsistence by some kind of petty traffic that is an injury rather than a benefit to the community. This dread of work is the means of bringing too many hands between the producer of the necessities of life and the consumer. For instance, I have a barrel of flour to sell; it must first go to the forwarding merchant; he sends it to a commission merchant, who sells it to a "four operator," and from him it probably changes hands two or three times, and then goes to the retailer, who sells it to the consumer, who is loud in his vociferations against the extortionate Farmer, when in reality the individual who has produced the article has been barely paid for his labor!

As I began about "hard times," this, brother Farmers, I look upon as the main cause of hard times. People have got to be too proud to live within their means.

Farmers cannot hire hands to work on a farm at wages that they can afford to give, at the present prices of grain.—Let us, then, I say, hold on to what grain we have, after our debts (especially the Printer's) are paid, until people are too lazy to raise it, are willing either to pay us a remunerative price for it, or turn it in and help us to raise more at wages that we can afford to give.

Yours truly, UNCLE BEN.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

We learn from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, that the State Board, at its late meeting in Columbus, decided against the proposed plan of permanently locating the State Fair at the Capital, and adhered to the "migratory" plan.

On the first ballot, in the Convention of Presidents of County Agricultural Societies, the following persons were elected members of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture: John Reber, of Lancaster; N. S. Townsend, of Lorain county; James M. Trimble, of Highland; L. J. Rawson, of Wyandot; and Lucian Butties, of Franklin.

The retiring members are: John K. Green, Hamilton; R. W. Musgrove, B. Steadman, and Geo. W. Barker.

The new Board organized and chose the following officers: President, John M. Millikin, Hamilton; Butler county; Treasurer, Lucian Butties, Columbus; Franklin county; Recording Secretary, N. S. Townsend, Avon, Lorain county; Corresponding Secretary, John K. Klippart, Columbus.

The Board will meet again on the last Tuesday in January, when propositions from cities, desirous of holding the next State Fair, will be considered.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIM PAYMENTS.

All the banks of New York City, Albany, Boston, and New Haven, resumed specie payments on Saturday, 12th inst. The suspension lasted about two months.

The Highland News.

HILLSBOROUGH, OHIO.

Thursday, 11:11: Dec. 24, 1857.

THE HIGHLAND WEEKLY NEWS IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Mail Subscribers, One Dollar a Year, IN ADVANCE.

Any one sending us Ten new subscribers with the money, will be entitled to an extra copy, gratis.

Subscriptions received for six or three months, at proportional rates.

Money may be sent by mail at our risk, and receipts will be returned in the paper.

J. L. BOARDMAN, Publisher, Hillsboro, Ohio.

For Local News, and Markets see Third Page.

Remit by Mail. Subscribers in the country who cannot conveniently come to town, or send the money by others, to pay their subscriptions, are requested to send it by mail. Money is seldom lost in this way, where it has to go but a short distance. Remittances may be made at once, and receipts will be returned in the paper.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW ORIGINAL STORY!

Written by a Lady of Hillsboro County!

Our paper for January 7, 1858, will contain the commencement of the NEW ORIGINAL STORY, written expressly for our columns, by a lady of this county, whose former literary productions have made her favorably known to the public. It will probably occupy a portion of our space for several months, and will also be well worth the price of a year's subscription.

These who wish to obtain the Story complete, should subscribe immediately, as we shall print only copies enough to supply subscribers. See our subscription terms in another place, and send in your names and money.

One More Number.

As the year 1857 began on Thursday, and will also end on Thursday, our publication day, there will be thirty-three numbers of our paper issued during the year. This is one number more than our subscribers for the year are entitled to, there being but fifty-two weeks in a year. We will, however, send next week's paper to all as a New Year's Gift, and hope that every one who has not received that time will return the compliment by sending us a dollar for the year 1858.

Col. Benton's Letter.

We publish this week an able letter from Col. Benton, reviewing the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and conclusively showing the erroneous and dangerous character of the doctrine embodied in that famous decision. We commend the letter to a careful perusal, particularly by our Democratic friends.

Gov. Walker Resigned!

Gov. Walker of Kansas has sent his resignation to the President, accompanied by a long letter, defining his position. The President accepted the resignation, and directed Gen. Cass to reply to the letter, which he has done. The Kansas question is proving to the Democratic party like the witches' cauldron in Macbeth. Every new ingredient added to the "hell broth," increases the commotion.

"For a spell of powerful trouble, Fire burn, and cannon bubble!"

The Hillsborough Gazette and Georgetown Democrat have both declared their opposition to the Kansas swindle. The Democrat ventures to predict that Mr. Cockerill, the new Representative from this District, will also oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. We are glad to note this show of "back-home" in the Democratic press of our District, on this question.

Senator Douglas's Speech.

The great speech of Senator Douglas on the President's Kansas policy, will appear in our next issue. It will be appropriate to follow immediately after the Message, whose shifting and quaking, evasions and special pleading on the Kansas question, it so completely and effectually exposes. Although we have never been, and never expect to be an admirer of Senator Douglas and his doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," we can and do applaud his present position, in favor of a fair and honest application of the principles of his Nebraska bill to the case of Kansas, and in defiance of opposition to the infamous scheme, sanctioned by the President and his Administration, to force slavery upon Kansas, under a pretended submission of the question to the people. Douglas is at least consistent, and apparently honest in his course, while that of the President and his supporters lacks both those ingredients. As friends of freedom, and all good Republicans will uphold Douglas against the Administration, because the policy he advocates will practically settle the question in favor of freedom in Kansas. At the same time we do not forget that he is far from being a Republican, and that his favorite hobby of "popular sovereignty" as applied to Territories, is directly opposed to the Republican doctrine, which asserts the right and duty of Congress to exclude slavery from all the Territories.

Gov. Chase recently purchased the beautiful residence of Dr. Carter, opposite the Starling Medical College, in Columbus, which he intends to occupy as soon as workmen can put it in complete repair. It is said that the Governor is about to marry a fair young widow of Cincinnati.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Saturday Evening Post.—This old and deservedly popular Family Paper, which has now been regularly published for 36 years, still maintains its position as one of the very best papers of its class. Its list of contributors includes such writers as Alice Carey, "Grace Greenwood," Emma Alice Brown, Mrs. Donelson, T. S. Arthur, Wm. Howitt, A. Dugan, and others, whose writings are distinguished for morality no less than for literary merit. In a word, The Post is such a paper as we can without hesitation recommend to the patronage of our readers. A new Novellet, by Mr. Arthur, will be commenced in January. Terms: single copy, 52¢ a year four copies, \$3; thirteen copies, \$15; twenty copies, \$20. Address DEACON & PIERCE, 182 South Third St., Philadelphia.

(Though not written for the public eye, we cannot consent to withhold from our readers the following pungent and truthful commentary on the political aspects of the times. It is from the pen of one of our oldest and ablest citizens.—Ed.)

Mr. J. L. BOARDMAN.—Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find one dollar (the "Almighty Dollar") for another year's subscription to the "News."

In olden times, the question was asked, "Watchman, what of the night?" And the response was, "The night cometh, and also the morning." But should I ask of you as one of the Watchmen selected to bear aloft the torch of Republicanism, "What of the night?" I fear that you could not say, that the grey dawn of light was about to appear, and brighter heavens would soon overpread us.

It seems to me that the prospect before us is anything but cheering. The bogus pro-slavery Democracy of our country are not likely to abdicate high places, until no high places are left to abdicate. Ask the Democracy of Ohio this day, which they would prefer; that Ohio should become a slave State, or that Democracy should die out? And the answer will be, "spare the Democracy, let what may come!"

Perhaps you think the Mormons the greatest set of dupes on earth. Why, not three months ago, the majority of the people of Hillsboro believed that if Chase was elected Governor, the negro would at once be entitled to vote! Do the Mormons believe anything more absurd than this? Did Brigham Young ever teach a greater falsity?

But send me the News, for I want to know whether the men of Kansas will boldly stand under a pro-slavery constitution, fastened upon them by the Federal government and Border Ruffian missionaries; or if, like men, they have spunk enough to resist tyranny, and to valiantly fight for their inalienable rights.

I never read President's Messages.—I don't pay. However, two or three years since, I went to bed one night, and from some cause or other, could not sleep. I cast about me, to know if there was a narcotic of any kind about the premises. Happily I remembered that on that self-same day I had received the Message of President Pierce. I arose at once, lighted a candle, and read the aforsaid Message through—even from esophagus to rectum—when a deep sleep fell upon me. It covered me all over like a mantle. Messages are not wholly useless.

When Mr. Polk was elected President, I thought he was the likeliest thing any people had ever found. I admired the power of those quick nerves that had first discerned the atom. When next Gen. Pierce was elected, I learned that there was a finite difference in things infinitely small. When Mr. Buchanan became his successor, I learned that things infinitely small were yet *applicable*, and that though the souls of the two former were but microscopic mites; yet, if they were divided one whole in finity, and a selection then made of the most minute of those particles, that particle placed by the soul of the President, would seem like a giant by the side of a pigmy! We live in an age of small men—so small that there will be ample room for all in the neighborhood of Main Street.

Ugly Record.

The Philadelphia Press digs up from the records of the Senate the following copy of a protest against the admission of California, which the gentlemen, whose names are appended to it, insisted upon entering. Their grounds for opposition to the admission of California, were:

First.—That it gave the sanction of law, and imparted validity to an unauthorized action by a portion of the inhabitants of California.

Second.—Without any legal census, or other evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation they claim.

Third.—Without any of those safeguards about the ballot-box, which can only be provided by law, and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of a people.

Fourth.—As not having sufficient evidence of the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was designed.

The protest was signed by Senators: J. M. MASON, Virginia; R. M. T. HUNTER, Virginia; A. P. BUTLER, S. C.; R. W. BARNWELL, Tennessee; H. L. TURNER, Tennessee; PIERRE SOULE, Louisiana; JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mississippi; D. R. ATCHISON, Missouri; JACKSON MONROE, Florida; D. L. YULEE, Florida.

The Press shows that the objections to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution are of the same kind, and equally conclusive. It says: "Kansas is now about to present herself and claim to be admitted into the Union as a State, under a Constitution made by a Convention not authorized by Congress, and elected by only a small portion of the people of Kansas—without any legal census having been taken around the ballot-box—and not only without evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it is designed, but with evidence that the majority of the people are decidedly opposed to it."

What will Congress do now?

Foreign News.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Monday. She brings Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. Business was still greatly depressed, and more failures had occurred, but there were indications of the worst being over.—Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull, and the former had declined. There had been more severe fighting in India, at Lucknow, where Gen. Havelock was surrounded by the rebels. Gen. Campbell was marching to his relief.

Gen. Walker, the Fillmore party, succeeded in landing his advance party in Nicaragua, in spite of the British and U. S. vessels which were stationed on the coast to prevent him. He had about 180 men, with provisions, ammunition, &c., and it is stated that about 1000 more will soon join him. The President still carefully keeps up the pretence of opposing his designs, but it is said by those who have good opportunities for knowing, that the whole movement has the secret concurrence of the Administration, and the support of prominent Southern politicians, whose chief object is to open a new market for slave labor, in Nicaragua.

BORN TO GOOD LUCK.—Mr. John Martin, of London, is being put in possession of the "Jennons' property," which for so very long a period has been without a recognized heir. The cash he inherits amounts to the gigantic sum of \$80,000,000, while his income will be \$1,250,000 per annum. That is something like a fortune. The lucky inheritor has been wretchedly poor all his preceding life.

TROUBLES IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.—Among the items of news brought by the last California steamer are the following:

The revolution headed by Desowares, in Bolivia, had proved successful. Gen. Cordova had fled to Peru.

From Callao we learn that Peru is in a state of anarchy. The members of the National Convention had been driven from their seats at the point of the bayonet. Castillo and Vivanco are at Arica, but had as yet managed to avoid collision.

The Times' Washington correspondent says the administration had a secret agent in Kansas during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention, engaged in advising members, and through whom the Executive dictated a portion, if not the whole of the scheme.

The N. O. Crescent advocates a dissolution of the Union, because if the present Union continues "the border States must all this short time be lost to us." Abolish the Union, however, says the Crescent, and the South is an unit and will remain so perhaps for a century.

The National Era, in noticing that part of Gov. Wise's letter in which he declares that if a Republican President had been elected in 1856, he would have been for a dissolution of the Union, says: "Our only regret is that his valor was not subjected to the test. God helping us, we will give him an opportunity of playing the rebel in 1860."

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune writes that "the acquisition of the Antilles" is to be offered up as a propitiatory sacrifice to the South to atone for the loss of Kansas."

Political On-Dits.

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Special Notices.

Splendid Christmas Gifts! At Prof. BOWMAN'S New Sky-Light Gallery, third building below the Court House, Main Street, Hillsboro, are to be had MAGNIFICENT LIKENESSES, At such low prices that all can afford to present them to their friends. These Pictures being made by correct skylight, are warranted perfectly correct and no humbug. Also, the Greater Oil Paintings, and Flowers painted in the most brilliant colors ever compounded. They are beautiful, indeed. dec10y

REMOVAL.

G. W. HORN Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed to his New Room in "Union Block," on Main Street, two doors east of the Elliott House, where he is now prepared to supply his customers and the public with the best and cheapest

Winter Clothing. In this market, embracing every description of COATS, OVER-COATS, PANTS, VESTS, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, And every article suited for Men's and Boys' Wear, made at the best materials and in the most fashionable styles, at prices to suit the times.

Also—HATS and CAPS, in great variety. Call and examine his stock, if you want bargains. dec10y

High Street, a few doors south of Bartley's corner. Hillsboro, Dec. 21, 1857. dec24y

BOOK-KEEPING!

Tickets for a Fall or Fall Course of Instruction at Gundry's Commercial College Cincinnati, can be obtained at this office at a considerable discount from the regular price. Young men wishing to qualify themselves for Mercantile Business, will find this one of the best institutions in the West. j323

Blank Deeds!

A SUPPLY of Blank Deeds and Mortgages (Swan's improved form) just printed on fine paper, and for sale by the quire, dozen, or in any quantity. THIS OFFICE.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A Ticket, entitling the holder to a Fall Course of Lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine, will be sold at a considerable discount FOR CASH, if applied for soon. Address the editor of this paper. nov26y

PATTERSON, VANWINKLE & CO.

Have a large and complete assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, consisting of all articles in the Dry Goods catalogue, together with a fine lot of

GROCERIES & SADDLERY.

all of which they are selling TO WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the lowest prices. Also, a large lot of

Ladies' Burs.

At New York prices. ECALL AND SEE PATTERSON, VANWINKLE & CO. nov15y

New Advertisements.

E. HOMES, M. D. HAVING personally located in Hillsboro for the purpose of practicing Medicine, Surgery, &c., hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Office—Drug Store, Main st. opposite Court House. N. B. Night calls promptly attended to at all times. dec31y

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